

## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIRIO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—SARATOGA.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—MAKES AND PAGES.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—NELL GWYNNE.

LAURA KENNE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—BETSY BAKER.

FAIR ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—EDMUND'S BESS.

LOVELY MAN OF THE OCEAN—OUR NINE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—OTHELLO—WILSON.

SULLY.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.—FRA DIA DEL.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—MYSTIC.

WARRIOR, CON. ART. LITER. HISTORICAL, &amp;c., at all

HOURS.—RACQUET—Afternoon and Evening.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-

way.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &amp;c.—BLACK

BOY'S GARDEN.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 814 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN

SONGS, DANCES, &amp;c.—BLACK BOY'S GARDEN.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE, Broadway.—LIVING WILD

ANIMALS—PERFORMING ELEPHANTS—COMIC MULES, &amp;c.

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway.—BALLET.

FANTASTIQUE, BURLAPOL, &amp;c.

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.—

Open daily from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

BOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN

SONGS, DANCES, BURLAPOL, &amp;c.

New York, Thursday, February 26, 1863

## THE SITUATION.

No movements have taken place in the Army of the Potomac. It is stated that the diminution in the rebel army at Fredericksburg is not so great as has been reported, although some troops have been sent to Charleston and some to Suffolk. Generals Lee and Jackson are still at Fredericksburg.

Despatches from Cairo state that a large fleet of gunboats left Memphis on Sunday, and proceeded down the river. One of our gunboats passed into Lake Providence, and found a band of rebels, with a large number of negroes, felling trees across the narrow passages to obstruct the passage of our boats. She shelled one company of them away.

Three thousand men are daily engaged in cutting the canal across the peninsula near Vicksburg. Our mortar boats are still in position and keep up an occasional fire on the batteries of the enemy. Despatches from Cairo dated yesterday say that nothing has been heard there of the Queen of the West or the Lidian. The steamer Belle of Memphis, while landing passengers on Monday night at a point thirty-six miles above Memphis, on the Arkansas side of the river, was boarded by a dozen guerrillas, but she immediately backed out and the enemy were compelled to jump ashore.

We give to-day a most interesting account of the late sinking of the United States steamer Hatteras by the pirate Alabama, furnished by the officers and crew of the former vessel, who arrived here yesterday. From the facts detailed, it will be seen that it was a very gallant affair on the part of the Hatteras, and that, although destroyed, her officers and men, especially Captain Blake, the commander, had cheerfully staked their lives upon the encounter, and were prepared to brave the worst. But she did not go down without inflicting severe damage upon the Alabama. Sixteen balls perforated the Hatteras, shattering her sternpost and completely crippling her machinery just at the moment when she was about boarding the rebel vessel and was only twenty-five yards distant from her.

The Conscription bill of the Senate, which passed the House yesterday, includes in those liable to be drafted into the army to serve for the term of the existence of the rebellion, not, however, exceeding three years, congressmen, assemblymen, aldermen, clergymen, Indians and Negroes. It is, therefore, most sweeping in its provisions, and, if carried out, will leave but few homes in the North without a representative in the army. The amendments of the bill will turn over to the civil authorities all persons arrested by Provost Marshals for treasonable practices.

A report reaches us from Boston that General Banks was fired at by some unknown person on the night of the 12th instant, as he was leaving the City Hotel at New Orleans to attend the French opera. The ball, however, did not take effect either upon the General or any one else; neither has there been any trace of the would-be assassin, nor has any news of this attempt upon the life of the Commanding General arrived here, although our dates from New Orleans are to the 13th.

## EUROPEAN NEWS.

By the Jura, at Portland, we have news from Europe to the 13th instant—five days later.

Mr. Mason, the rebel Commissioner in London, had been entertained by the Lord Mayor of the city at his annual banquet. Mr. Mason responded to the toast of "Our Visitors," after a complimentary call from the Lord Mayor and the guests. The Commissioner expressed his regret that England had not recognized the Southern confederacy, spoke of the immense trade which his "country" would do with foreign nations, and prophesied that the day was near at hand when the most intimate relations would be established between the city of London and the Southern territory. The London Times states, in an editorial, that neither the remarks of Mr. Mason nor the fact of his being present at the entertainment have any political significance.

The movement in favor of negro emancipation was still sustained by the English people. Resolutions in favor of secessionism were voted down at one of the meetings, after a very lively debate, by a large majority.

The Sumter (late a rebel privateer, but now named the Gibraltar), had put to sea from the harbor of Gibraltar, although closely watched by the United States steamer Chippewa.

The Paris *Mouleur* disclaims the recent action of the "so-called consul" of the Emperor in Texas. It says he had no official character at the moment, and that Napoleon's instructions relative to the French policy in Texas are of a friendly character.

In France, of Paris, the organ of the *Empire* *Bugene*, calls attention to the fact that the French troops found in the fort at Anapaulco, Mexico, a quantity of firearms "from American sources."

## CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the Indian Appropriation bill was passed. Bills authorizing the President to confer brevet rank, and to promote the same, comfort and efficiency of the army, were

also passed. A memorial from the Wisconsin Legislature asking for the reduction of the duty on paper was presented. The bill amendatory of the Pacific Railroad act was passed. Several important bills and resolutions were introduced and appropriately referred, and after an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives the consideration of the Senate bill to organize the militia of the nation was resumed. Amendments limiting the term of active service to three years, providing for the punishment of spies, and striking out the clause requiring provost marshals to inquire into and report to the Provost Marshal General all treasonable practices were adopted, and the bill passed by a vote of 115 against 49. The bill will now be sent to the Senate for action on the amendments referred to. The Select Committee on Emancipation reported a bill appropriating \$10,000,000 in aid of the emancipation of slaves in Maryland. It was recommended. The same committee reported a bill appropriating \$10,000,000 for the emancipation of slaves in Missouri. A motion to admit Mr. George W. Bridges to a seat as the representative of the Third district of Tennessee was agreed to. The bill amendatory of the Internal Revenue act was taken up in Committee of the Whole and a number of amendments adopted.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

Both houses of our State Legislature met again last evening, after a recess of five days, having adjourned over from last Thursday to yesterday. Very little business, however, of importance, was transacted by either branch. In the Senate a communication from the New York Chamber of Commerce, in reference to the defenses of our harbor, was presented.

In the Assembly, the bill legalizing the bonds of the Corporation of this city for the relief of soldiers' families was ordered to a third reading. Notice was given of a bill to enable the Supervisors of this county to take land for a court house. Several local and private bills were introduced.

## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamship Jura, from Londonderry on the 13th of February, arrived at Portland, Me., yesterday. Her news is five days later than the advices of the Canada. She also brings a telegraphic synopsis of the news forwarded from Liverpool by the City of Washington on the 11th inst. The advices, telegraphed from Portland, are given in the HERALD this morning.

Lord Palmerston had announced the restoration of the government subsidy to the Galway steamship line, subject to the approval of the Admiralty of the condition of the vessels.

The fighting continued in Poland, success being generally with the Russians. The London Times says that the movement of the Poles is entirely national, and is generally headed by the priests.

The British diplomatic correspondence from Italy shows a strong position taken in favor of the removal of the French troops from Rome. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Italy denied in Parliament a rumor to the effect that the Island of Elba had been ceded to France. The throne of Greece remained in abeyance.

The British revenue returns for 1862 show an excess of revenue over the expenditure.

There were three hundred and ninety-four thousand bales of cotton on hand in Liverpool, of which sixty-five thousand were American.

The market was very dull, at a decline during the week, but closed firm on the 13th instant. Breadstuffs were dull, and flour easier in price. Provisions were flat and looking downward. Consols closed in London, on the 13th instant, at 92½ a 93½ for money.

It is reported that Gov. Seymour has declared his intention to put thirty thousand of the National Guard of this State upon a war footing.

A portion of the Dupont powder works at Wilmington, Del., exploded yesterday, causing the death of thirteen of the workmen.

The Rev. Homer Osgood delivered a lecture last evening on "New Orleans as it was and as it is," at the church corner of Christopher and Bedford streets. He contrasted the prosperity of the great Southern metropolis before the rebellion with its present fallen condition in a commercial point of view; and also showed how it had rapidly improved socially and morally under the administration of Gen. Butler.

Rev. J. C. Fletcher delivered his second lecture on Brazil at the Cooper Institute last evening. It was an exceedingly interesting discourse.

There was not a quorum present yesterday at the meeting of the Emigration Commissioners. The number of emigrants to last week was 420, making the number since January 1, 4,185. The balance of the commutation fund now amounts to \$3,228 34.

The case of Jacob Weiler, indicted in the Court of General Sessions for the murder of his wife, by shooting her with a pistol, in August last, was resumed yesterday. The examination of witnesses occupied the whole day, and the case will be given to the jury this morning.

The stock market was steady yesterday morning, but lower in the afternoon, closing with rather a downward tendency. Gold fluctuated between 171 and 173, closing at about 172. Money was worth 6 per cent. Exchange closed at 180.

There was decidedly less activity in breadstuffs yesterday, and prices moved with a downward tendency. There was no important movement in cotton, oil, salt, honey or naval stores. The sales of provisions were large and sellers had any existing advantage. Heavy transactions were reported in sugar, which was 1½ c. higher. The demand for spices and tallow was active. A fair business was reported in fish, hay, hides, leather and clovered. The freight market was quiet.

THE PENALTIES OF GREATNESS.—We have received, and willingly publish, the following card from the veteran Lieutenant General Scott:—

A CARD.  
General Scott once more begs to be excused by correspondents. Rheumatism in the hand makes it difficult to write. Hence the mass of unacknowledged letters—mostly asking for autographs—is daily increasing upon him. As it is impossible to answer one in fifty, he must, in future, neglect all not on matters of importance.

These requests for autographs, invitations to public dinners, calls to preside over popular meetings, applications for offices or for aid in obtaining offices, appeals for assistance or for influence, and similar demands upon time, patience and attention, are some of the penalties of greatness. For these General Scott conquered Mexico and achieved his unrivaled fame as the great American soldier.

We remember that the great English field marshal, the Duke of Wellington, was troubled, during the last few years of his life, just as our field marshal, General Scott, now is. In spite of the Duke's temporary unpopularity—the consequence of his turning politician—when the mob stoned the windows of Apsley House, he was never free from the annoyances of visits and letters from those who sought to see him or to obtain a scrap of his handwriting, and was subjected to all sorts of tricks and intrigues by the anxious hero worshippers. Finally the Iron Duke had a form printed, which ran something like this:—

F. M., the Duke of Wellington, acknowledges the receipt of a note from Mr. —, requesting him to sign in reply he has to state that he has no time to attend to such requests.

## The Rise of Gold and the Decline of Patriotism.

The Wall street speculators gave another strong puff at the bellows yesterday, and forced gold up to 173. To-day the newspapers which these speculators control will indulge in a few more remarks upon our depreciated currency. We sincerely hope that the people will not allow themselves to be deluded by such nonsense. The paper money of the nation has not depreciated a single cent since yesterday or since last month. The rise in gold is the result of speculation, not of the depreciation of government paper. There is not the slightest necessity for the people to be frightened completely out of their wits because the quotation, "Gold at 173," stares them in the face. The case is bad enough, but not so bad as it seems. Nobody wants to use any gold, except a few importers and a few persons who are obliged to transmit money to Europe. Why, then, should the country trouble itself about this high premium upon the precious metal?

Why? Because the prices of every article of daily consumption and domestic use may adjust themselves to this rise in gold if it be long sustained. Wall street gamblers, and the people suffer. Bulls and bears play with gold on the street, and the people are robbed of their comforts and luxuries at home. Gold goes up, and so does the price of a spoon of cotton or a pound of coffee or a yard of muslin. Gold goes up and the value of the poor man's wages is reduced over fifty per cent, if he is obliged to spend those wages immediately. Thus the poor are fleeced by these Wall street gold gamblers. These speculators traffic in the honor of their country. They reap the benefits of the miseries of their fellow citizens. They grow fat by feeding upon the vitals of the nation. Their patriotism is in an inverse ratio to their profits. The smaller their souls the larger are their gains. The more rumors of defeat and disaster they can trumpet up the higher they can force gold. What does it matter to them if the country be ruined? The greater the ruin the greater the premium upon gold. Why should they work and pray for the success of our arms and the salvation of the Union? Success would decrease their profits and reduce their ill-gotten wealth. The speculators in gold are our very worst enemies. The rebels fight because their leaders are ambitious. The abolitionists aid the rebels because they are fanatics. The speculators have a stronger and baser motive for injuring our cause than either rebels or abolitionists. Gold is more powerful than ambition or fanaticism. Wall street assails the Union in order to make money.

It is idle to prate to us about the effect of the over issues of paper money—the inflation of the currency. There is no inflation of the currency. You could not scrape together ten millions of dollars in United States bills from all the banks and brokers in this city to-day. A week or two ago the government was unable to obtain three millions of dollars worth of its own notes. The country can absorb at least a thousand millions of paper currency. In the West the people hail the sight of a government note as a blessing. They have been awindled by wildcat banks for years. They have very little local currency worth ten cents on the dollar. Only a couple of years ago the notes of hand of responsible parties used to circulate as money in the West, and we have seen these notes fairly covered with the endorsements that they had received as they were passed from hand to hand. Government money supercedes this trash, and is gladly welcomed. The premium on gold is caused by no over issue of paper money. It is caused by speculation, like the premium upon silver and the premium upon nickel cents. Silver coin is at a discount in Canada, and it would be equally plentiful here did not speculators keep it from the people. Nickel cents are furnished in immense quantities by the United States mints at par for United States money. What, then, causes the premium upon nickel? Ask the speculators who buy up these cents in order to compel retail dealers either to pay twenty per cent premium for nickel or to issue shillings for all values below half a dime. With plenty of silver in the country—for comparatively none has been exported, and none can be except at a loss—and with plenty of nickel cents issued from the mints, we are without small change. Why? Because the "old clo'" shops in Clichet street and the Bowery are deserted by their owners, who have turned money gamblers, and hoard small change for the premium. For the same reason gold is at 173, and prices proportionately high.

There is a noticeable difference between the speculations in gold and those in silver and nickel—viz: that gold is really almost unnecessary in ordinary business transactions. The government needs some gold to pay the interest on its bonds, and importers need some gold to pay their duties; but beyond this insignificant demand gold is in fact a drug outside of Wall street. Even in Wall street the gold is never delivered and never wanted. A certificate that so much gold is deposited in such a place is transferred from the seller to the buyer, who disposes of it again at an advance, if he can. If all the gold purchased in Wall street in a week was carted from broker to broker at the close of each day's sales, all the drays in the city would be in requisition. More than this: men sell gold who never really own a dollar of it to men who never truly possess the specie they have bought. A broker's promise to deliver so much gold at such a time is saleable, and the broker runs his chances of being able to buy the gold, before the time appointed, at a less price than that at which he sold it. At the date agreed upon he sometimes produces the certificate of deposit for the gold, but generally he only pays the difference between the premium rates on the day he sold and the day he delivers. Consequently, a man who has a few thousand dollars to pay these "differences" can buy and sell millions of dollars worth of gold. The dealings in gold are done in paper, therefore—the paper of banks, and bankers, and brokers. The dealings of the people are in the paper of the United States government, which will endure when Wall street is but a memory. The paper of Wall street is secured by the personal and real property—often amounting to exactly nothing—of the speculators. The paper of the government is secured by all the national property and by the integrity and honor of the country itself. The people are the endorers of the notes of the government. Patriotism and self-interest alike make it our duty to endeavor to keep the national currency as pure as possible, and to depreciate a little, perhaps, in consequence of certain recognized financial laws;

but only wild, wicked and unpatriotic speculation, encouraged and sustained by an imbecile administration, can raise gold to such extravagant premiums as those charged by the Wall street gamblers, who will utterly barter their country, as legendary miners signed away their souls, for the sake of a little filthy lucre, and who will certainly lose by their bargain, either in this world or the next.

## The Exploit of the Hatteras.

Captain Homer C. Blake and the surviving officers and crew of the United States war vessel Hatteras arrived here yesterday in the Star of the South from Key West, to which place they had been conveyed by the ship Borodino, from Kingston, Jamaica, where they had been set ashore by Semmes, of the Confederate privateer Alabama. In another column we publish a statement of the engagement between the Hatteras and the Alabama, obtained from some of the officers and crew. We call the attention of our readers to this recital of what we deem one of the most gallant exploits in the history of naval warfare. The Hatteras was signaled to chase a vessel far in the distance. She steamed for her, and when, at sunset, she was quite close to her, it became evident to Captain Blake, of the Hatteras, that he had before him the renowned Alabama—a vessel which, compared to his small, slightly armed blockading steamer, was as a giant to a dwarf. He felt assured that an engagement between them could but result in the destruction of the Hatteras, and yet he determined he would attack her. He fully made up his mind that he was going to certain death; but still he determined to board her, or at any rate to keep her battling as long as possible, to detain her till the fleet could have time to come up and capture her.

For that purpose Captain Blake was willing to give up his life, and found the same sentiment shared by his officers and crew. He was anxious to board the Alabama, as he felt sure he should master her crew with his brave men. Our readers are aware that the rebels took a cowardly advantage of the Hatteras, and fired into her a terrible broadside after having announced that they were the British mail-warrior Vixen. Captain Blake fought the Alabama for twenty minutes, during which time he put sixteen shots into her, some of them passing through and through. One shot pierced her sternpost, which is thus much weakened. The Alabama fired several times a large gun which sent a shot weighing within a few pounds of as much as the whole broadside of the Hatteras. One of these shells struck the cylinder of the United States vessel and rendered her helpless. She took fire, and was sinking while in flames. The Alabama, when she found her opponent helpless, assumed a position which enabled her to fire a raking broadside, and then, and not till then, did Captain Blake order that the boats be lowered. He was determined that the Hatteras should not fall into the possession of the rebel privateer, and not till she was sinking did he abandon her. He never struck his flag. The Hatteras, when she disappeared in the waves, had her pennant still attached to the masthead.

The fact that which destroyed the machinery of the Hatteras prevented the accomplishment of that purpose for which Captain Blake and his officers and crew had devoted their lives. Unable to move his vessel, Captain Blake could not detain the Alabama, so that he might render her capture by our fleet inevitable. But, although he did not succeed in this, the gallantry of his conduct, the merit of his brave action, are as great as though he had. No one could have cast a shadow of blame upon Captain Blake had he been determined to avoid all encounter with the Alabama. The disproportion between his ship and the rebel privateer was enormous, and that he should have fought her shields glory upon himself and those he commanded. Heroes all, they deserve much at the hands of the government for whose honor and glory they devoted their lives. The conflict they went through was terrible while it lasted. They bore their part in it with honor. The country owes them a debt of gratitude for proving to the world that the officers of the United States Navy are still of that mettle which furnished a Paul Jones. Surely the desperate struggle between the Hatteras and the Alabama was as gallant an exploit as that which immortalized Paul Jones. The country will hear with pride of the gallant conduct of Captain Blake, his officers and men. The example will be beneficial to those now serving their country, either on land or sea. All alike will be stirred to emulation of the calm, courageous devotion of the commander and crew of the Hatteras, who, to destroy an enemy of our government, were willing to lay down their lives. All honor to these brave men, whose names shall live in our national history.

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.—CLERGYMEN, SHAKERS, QUAKERS, INDIANS, NEGROES AND ALL.—The Conscription bill, which has passed both houses of Congress, and which may now be considered a law of the land, is a sweeping measure. It embraces men of all colors, all parties, all creeds, all professions, all pursuits—Congressmen, Assemblymen, Aldermen, clergymen, Shakers, Quakers, Indians, negroes and all. Mr. Thaddeus Stevens tried to get off the Quakers on conscientious scruples; but he failed. The able-bodied Quakers, like the rest of their fellow-citizens between twenty and forty-five years of age if called upon, must pocket their conscientious scruples and go forth to fight, or fork out three hundred dollars each for a substitute. It is nonsense to talk of resistance. The laws must be obeyed. The Quakers and Shakers, we know, will not resist; the Indians are always ready for war purposes, and the negroes, like white men, have no choice. Attention, Quakers and Africans, Indians, Shakers and Quakers! To the right about, face! Shoulder arms!

THE FIGHTING PORTERS.—The family of the Porters, of which that famous old sea lion, Commodore Porter, of the Essex, was the head, are true to the heroic blood of their chieftain. Admiral D. D. Porter, of the Mississippi gunboat squadron, is one of his boys, and so is Commodore W. D. Porter, of the Mississippi iron-clad Essex, with which he settled the business with the terrible rebel iron-clad ram Arkansas. Another of these Porters was the executive officer of the Hatteras at the time of her glorious fight with the rebel steamer Alabama; and, if we are not mistaken, General Fitz John Porter, the commander of the rear-guard of the Army of the Potomac, in his terrible seven days battles before Richmond, is a blood relation of these other Porters. In war, these are the sort of porters to sustain the heat and burden of the day.

IMPORTANCE OF THE IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION OF TEXAS.—The Chamber of Commerce has recently dilated upon the advantage of the recovery of Texas from the possession of the rebels. The importance of this achievement has been long recognized by every one possessing any information on the subject. It is notorious that from Texas the rebel armies are chiefly fed; and it is across the Mexican frontier, through Texas, that they derive their chief supplies of clothing, blankets, arms, ammunition, medicines and other necessities, to say nothing of the purely local trade of Mexico with the South. The Rio Grande frontier of Texas (or rather that portion of it not held by General Canby's forces) ought therefore to be occupied at once.

What are the statistical facts in our possession in regard to the trade that has sprung up between the rebel government and the merchants, stock raisers and manufacturers of Mexico? Passing by for the present the data in regard to the foreign goods of all sorts, gunpowder, caps, lead, &c., &c., as well as the live stock, that have been obtained in Mexico, and paid for with the cotton obtained, through terrorism and extortion, by Jeff. Davis, we will now confine ourselves to the manufacture and growth of cotton in Mexico. There are in the republic of Mexico sixty-nine cotton factories, and several new ones are under way. These factories chiefly manufacture brown domestics, mantos and rebosas, or Mexican scarfs. Eight of them are situated in Northeastern Mexico, and a ninth is about to be erected in that region by Don Carlos Sanchez Navarro, at his hacienda La Florida.

The cotton factories of Mexico produce seventeen millions of varas (a vara is about thirty-three inches) of fabrics less than is required for the annual consumption of the country. Zulueta, at his hacienda of Los Urnos, and Ximenes, at his hacienda of Santa Rosa, are the only cotton growers worthy of note in Northeastern Mexico. Between them, in good years, a quantity equal to one thousand five hundred bales of cotton—counting five hundred pounds as a bale—is produced. About as much more is grown on the Pacific slope. Hence, from information we have as to the amount of the raw material required by these sixty-nine factories, not counting what may be needed by Don Carlos Sanchez, and by the new factory about to be erected by Dr. McManu in Chihuahua, Mexico has to import annually for home consumption, from the United States, not less than twenty-eight thousand bales of cotton. For some time past, she has been, and still is, deriving her entire supply from Texas. Besides, much cotton has been shipped from Texas, by way of Matamoros, to Europe.

No wonder our commercial men are at last waking up to their interest. In case the Cabinet should still be fast asleep, we beg leave to inform them that the rebels removed the guns from Fort Brown to Ringgold Barracks in July last, and abandoned the lower Rio Grande country. At present there are only six hundred Confederate troops on the Rio Grande, and there are one thousand three hundred Texan refugees on the other side of the river, waiting for caps and powder to fight them. If the administration cannot spare the arms, supplies and men to attend to this frontier (which is the only region in Rebellion in contact with a foreign country, and is the only portion of Secession through which cotton can be exported), we would be willing to undertake to attend to it on contract, and on very reasonable terms. Is the government willing to give all the public property that belongs to the Southern confederacy, that may be seized by a rapid campaign in that region, to what-ever person or persons are willing to provide the outfit and accomplish the job? If so, let it speak out.

SOUTHERN INFLUENCE WITH THE EUROPEAN PRESS.—The London News brings forward evidence to show that a number of the writers for the English and Continental press are subsidized by the South. We are surprised that this conviction should have been so long in forcing itself on the mind of our contemporary. It is now more than eighteen months since we brought forward facts to prove that such was the case, and called upon the government to take steps to counteract its pernicious effect, by either establishing Northern journals in the great European cities or by such other measures as might be deemed advisable. No attention was paid to this advice, and our cause has suffered accordingly. Of the unscrupulousness of the foreign press in our regard we have a fact to relate which will show how necessary was some counteracting influence of the kind recommended. It happened that some months since an American had occasion to visit London on his private affairs, and to his surprise was waited upon shortly after his arrival by the editor of the London Herald. The latter inquired whether he would be disposed to contribute some articles on the war to that journal, and the terms being satisfactory, he agreed to do so. The articles were furnished, but were sent back to the writer on the ground that they were Union, and not secession, in sentiment, the editor having made a mistake in his man. Of course the unchecked employment of influences such as this could not fail to work immense mischief to our cause. Our government, which had the means of counteracting them, failed in its duty in not using them. It is too late now to remedy the omission; for all the harm has been done that could possibly result from this source.

NEVER TOO LATE TO LEARN.—The Military Committee of the Senate have summoned before them Generals McClellan and McDowell, in order to examine them as to the measures to be taken to effect a thorough reform and reorganization of the army. A very sensible step. It is only a pity it was not sooner taken. The committee have been occupied upon this investigation for nearly two years, and they have made little or no progress in it. Now, that they are going to have a couple of witnesses before them who are competent to give them all the information they require, let us hope that they will exhibit a result of some kind for their labors. If they can only make up their minds to found a report on such recommendations as they will make them the country will not be disposed to find fault with it.

POCKET LOYALTY.—"The pocket," says a Spanish proverb, "is the test of a man's sincerity." In an article on the paper duty, in the Independent, Henry Ward Beecher offers this significant warning to Congress:—"Stop our printing presses to-day, add to-morrow we shall be ready for Jeff Davis." The admission is a frank one. It means that the loyalty of the writer is worth only the price of cheap paper.

THE WORLD IN A BAD WAY.—In Congress on Tuesday last, pending the debate on the Conscription bill—

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, referred to the New York Herald, and contained a statement in regard to Mr. Vallandigham.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio (interrupting), said it was not quite the world as a paper friend of his had repeatedly asserted or insinuated. He never since it was bought up, its devotedness to the North was against it. He had been its attack for some time.

Mr. Benjamin Wood, of New York, stated that the New York World did not contain the sentiments of the democratic party of New York.

The World was started as a religious speculation; but, failing to fatten on piety, its original manager became a government contractor in straw hats, bootjacks, paper shirt collars and root beer for the army. It was next smoke out of this lucrative business by a Congressional investigating committee, and was the thrown upon the market. Thurlow Weed, with the profits of his patriotism, was next removed, was nibbling at the dainty morsel, and was about to be taken in and done for; but he was too old a fish to be fooled by a hook or shily baited. Then, as a last resort, by hook or by crook, the World became the forty-ninth experiment in the way of a democratic organ for New York city. How it has lived and still survives in this capacity may be anybody's business; but it is everybody's wonder. It is evident, too, in descending from the prayer meeting to the Pewter Mug, the willings of the World have not improved their fortunes for this world or the world to come. Vallandigham says it is "an abolition paper in disguise." Ben Wood says it does not speak the sentiment of the New York democracy. And so goes the World. Let it go.

## GENERAL CAMERON IN BAD LUCK.—The tide

fortune, upon which for many years Gen. Cameron was borne along to political honors and final success, seems to have turned against him with his late return from Russia. He returned to make sure of another election to the United States Senate, and failed. Next he loses a mission to St. Petersburg, and General Cass M. Clay is restored to it. Next we are told that General Cameron is to head a negro brigade, but the negroes do not appear to be forthcoming. Lastly, we are informed, from Washington, that "the ex-Secretary of War—Simon Cameron—was robbed at his hotel this morning (Tuesday last) of everything in his room;" that "all the private papers he had with him were taken by the thieves." Is it not about time, with all these warnings, for the General to go home, turn philosopher and philanthropist, cultivate his cabbage, and prepare for the kingdom of Heaven.

## THE SOUTH GETTING THE COLD SHOULDER

ENGLAND.—The tone of the recent debates American affairs in the British Parliament exhibits a remarkable cooling down of the zeal the partisans of the South in that body. Intervention is now admitted to be out of the question and mediation hopeless. Even the London Times is turning the cold shoulder on its Southern proteges. At the Lord Mayor's dinner Mason, the rebel commissioner, gave utterance to one of his usual platitudes about the prospect of a close and speedy relationship between the British and rebel governments. The Times calls him to account for it, and denies its probability. This shows clearly which way the wind blows. The ministry and the opposition have both become alarmed at the demonstrations in the manufacturing districts in favor of the North.

## THEATREMAN.

"NELL GWYNNE" AT THE WINTER GARDEN. Tom Taylor and Charles Reade's prize play, "Nell Gwynne," was revived at the Winter Garden last evening, before a very excellent audience. Miss Mary Vost, who is playing a brief star engagement at this theatre, appeared as the heroine of the piece, and carried the greater part of the honors. "Nell Gwynne" is not so similar to the New York public, there was nothing in the cast, scenery or appointments last evening to call for unusual notice. Miss Clifton was a charming Frances Stewart, and Mr. Harry a tolerable Duke of Richmond. Mr. Davidge played Pepys quaintly, and Mr. Wilkins deserves credit for mad scenes in third. Miss Provost's complexion reddened at her favorite character. Nell Gwynne, as played by Miss Vost, was a very agreeable comedy, and she is a very agreeable comedy, and she is a very agreeable comedy.

## Additional Facts in Relation to the Recent Burglaries in Brooklyn.

Charles H. Gordon, alias Grant, the burglar arrested detectives Frost and Corwin, was brought before Judge Perry yesterday for examination on four distinct charges preferred by the following parties:—

Charles Christmas, Second police, New Henry street, arrested W. Lawless, No. 254 Henry street.

Abel Benjamin, No. 255 Henry street.

Adela Van Buren, No. 255 Henry street.

The agency to see to it that no evidence was found in the examination in the private office of Inspector.

The prisoner was attended by counsel, and by a sworn examination on the charges. In answer to the question whether he was guilty of the crime, he said:—

Q. What is your name? A. I decline to answer.

Q. How old are you? A. Twenty-three years of age.

Q. Where were you born? A. In the United States.

Q. Where do you live? A. In Brooklyn.

Q. What is your occupation? A. A civil engineer.

Q. Have you anything to say, and, if so, what